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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
5 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
6 AT SEATTLE

7 SEATTLE TIMES COMPANY,

8 Plaintiff,

9 v.

10 LEATHERCARE, INC.; STEVEN RITT;
11 and the marital community composed of
STEVEN RITT and LAURIE ROSEN-
RITT,

12 Defendants/Third-Party
13 Plaintiffs,

14 v.

15 TOUCHSTONE SLU LLC; and
TB TS/RELP LLC,

16 Third-Party Defendants.

C15-1901 TSZ

ORDER

17 THIS MATTER comes before the Court on a motion for attorneys' fees brought
18 by Touchstone SLU LLC and TB TS/RELP LLC ("Touchstone"), docket no. 281.¹
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20 ¹ In its motion, Touchstone also requested costs and prejudgment interest. The request for costs
21 was treated as a motion for extension of time to tax costs in the manner set forth in Local Civil
22 Rule 54(d), and the motion for prejudgment interest was stricken as moot. See Minute Order
23 (docket no. 288). Touchstone has appealed from this ruling, see Notice (docket no. 309), and its
request for an extension of time to tax costs has been stayed pending a decision of the United
States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in Case No. 18-35966, see Minute Order (docket
no. 311).

1 Having reviewed all papers filed in support of, and in opposition to, Touchstone's
2 motion, the Court enters the following order.

3 **Discussion**

4 Touchstone was the prevailing party on its claim against Seattle Times Company
5 ("Seattle Times") for breach of the contract between Touchstone and Seattle Times,
6 namely the Environmental Remediation and Indemnity Agreement ("ERIA"), and on its
7 claim against LeatherCare, Inc. ("LeatherCare") pursuant to Washington's Model Toxics
8 Control Act ("MTCA").² See Order (docket no. 270); Judgment (docket no. 271). The
9 ERIA contained the following provision:

10 In any action between the Parties to interpret or enforce any of the terms
11 and conditions of this Environmental Agreement, the substantially
12 prevailing Party shall be entitled to recover its reasonable attorneys' fees
13 and costs including those incurred at arbitration or an appeal.

14 ERIA at ¶ 10, Tr. Ex. 100. Similarly, under MTCA, the prevailing party in a lawsuit to
15 recoup "remedial action costs" is entitled to recover "reasonable attorneys' fees and
16 costs." RCW 70.105D.080. Seattle Times and LeatherCare do not dispute that
17 Touchstone should be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees, but they raise several
18 challenges to the amount Touchstone has sought in its motion.

19 Washington law governs the determination of reasonable attorneys' fees in this
20 case. When a fee-shifting statute (or contract) is silent concerning how reasonable

21 ² Touchstone did not prevail, however, on claims brought against Steven Ritt and his marital
22 community or on claims asserted under the Comprehensive Environmental Response,
23 Compensation, and Liability Act ("CERCLA"). See Order (docket no. 270). Touchstone also
did not succeed on two dispositive motions brought by Seattle Times in which it joined. See
Minute Orders (docket nos. 88 & 99); Touchstone's Reply (docket no. 62); Touchstone's Reply
(docket no. 82).

1 attorneys' fees should be calculated, Washington courts generally employ the lodestar
2 method. *See Brand v. Dep't of Labor & Indus.*, 139 Wn.2d 659, 666, 989 P.2d 1111
3 (1999). The lodestar method involves two steps: first, computing a lodestar amount by
4 multiplying a reasonable hourly rate by the number of hours reasonably expended on the
5 matter; and second, adjusting the lodestar figure either up or down to reflect factors that
6 have not already been taken into account, for example, the contingent nature of success
7 and the quality of the work performed. *See id.*; *see also Bowers v. Transamerica Title*
8 *Ins. Co.*, 100 Wn.2d 581, 593-99, 675 P.2d 193 (1983) (quoting *Miles v. Sampson*, 675
9 F.2d 5, 8 (1st Cir. 1982), and citing *Copeland v. Marshall*, 641 F.2d 880 (D.C. Cir.
10 1980)). The Court is not bound by the lodestar value, but rather, is charged with making
11 "an independent decision" as to what represents a reasonable amount of attorneys' fees.
12 *Nordstrom, Inc. v. Tampourlos*, 107 Wn.2d 735, 744, 733 P.2d 208 (1987). With regard
13 to reasonableness, an attorney's billing records, although relevant, are "in no way
14 dispositive." *Id.* The fee applicant bears the burden of proving the reasonableness of the
15 amount requested. *Scott Fetzer Co. v. Weeks*, 122 Wn.2d 141, 151, 859 P.2d 1210
16 (1993).

17 **A. Foundation**

18 LeatherCare contends that Touchstone's motion for attorneys' fees is defective
19 because Touchstone (i) did not file a proposed order, (ii) relied on summary charts
20 (Microsoft Excel spreadsheets) rather than invoices actually sent to or paid by
21 Touchstone, (iii) offered the opinion of a previously undisclosed expert, and (iv) redacted
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1 the description of work performed from several of the spreadsheet entries. Seattle Times
2 further argues that Touchstone's motion fails to provide qualifications for the following
3 timekeepers: Benjamin Cunning, Ana Maria Garnier, Elizabeth Howell, Andrew King,
4 Kayleigh Klinzman, Thomas Parkes, Jacqueline Quarre, Barbara Rothwell, William
5 James Werner, Rylan Lee Scott Weythman, and Sarah Willis.

6 Both LeatherCare's request that Touchstone's motion for attorneys' fees be denied
7 for failure to file a proposed order and/or provide actual invoices and LeatherCare's
8 motion to strike the declaration of Stephen J. Tan, docket no. 284, are DENIED. The
9 Court agrees, however, that Touchstone's "narrative" redactions impeded the opposing
10 parties' abilities to understand what services had been provided and determine whether
11 objections could be asserted as to the related requests for attorneys' fees. Thus, in
12 calculating the lodestar amount, the time associated with entries that were in any way
13 redacted has been disregarded. The Court also agrees that Touchstone's failure to include
14 any biographical information for the personnel listed above prevents the Court from
15 assessing whether the hourly rates charged for such individuals' services were consistent
16 with the usual rates in the local legal community for comparable work. The Court has
17 therefore not awarded attorneys' fees for such persons' billings.

18 **B. Unsuccessful Efforts**

19 Despite failing on its claims under CERCLA and against Ritt and his marital
20 community, Touchstone included in its attorneys' fees request billing entries reporting
21 efforts related to those claims. Touchstone has also sought attorneys' fees related to its
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1 fruitless attempt to obtain prejudgment interest.³ The time spent on these unsuccessful
2 matters has been excluded from the lodestar calculation.

3 **C. Pre-Claim and Mediation Activities**

4 LeatherCare aptly contends that attorneys' fees for tasks identified by Touchstone
5 as "pre-claim activities" are not recoverable under MTCA. Indeed, Touchstone has
6 coded many of the "pre-claim activities" billings as related solely to the ERIA. Several
7 of these entries, however, are redacted, and the Court has therefore not included any of
8 the time spent on "pre-claim activities" (Task 1) in computing the lodestar. The Court
9 has also excluded "mediation activities" (Task 6) in light of Touchstone's concession.
10 See Reply at 4 n.3 (docket no. 305).

11 **D. Block Billing**

12 The Court agrees with Seattle Times that a reduction for Touchstone's practice of
13 "block billing" is appropriate because the Court cannot, from the time records submitted,
14 assess exactly how much time was devoted to each particular activity. Seattle Times has
15 asked for a 50% discount, but the Court has applied a 10% markdown, which sufficiently
16 accounts for any imprecision caused by block billing.

17 **E. Non-Legal Work**

18 Seattle Times argues that almost half of the time recorded by paralegal Kelly
19 Hamilton was for work that was not "legal in nature" and therefore not recoverable as
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21 ³ Touchstone devoted five of the twelve pages of its motion for attorneys' fees to the issue of
22 prejudgment interest. Thus, the time spent on the motion for attorneys' fees (Task 13) has been
23 reduced by 42%. Moreover, the billings for "post-verdict activities" (Task 10), which primarily
involved prejudgment interest, have been eliminated from the lodestar computation.

1 reasonable attorneys' fees. Although the Court agrees that some of the services
2 performed by Hamilton were clerical in nature, the Court does not believe that the
3 proportion of such time is as high as Seattle Times suggests. The Court has applied a
4 10% reduction to Hamilton's billings, which adequately addresses the objection Seattle
5 Times has raised. LeatherCare separately challenges the services that Touchstone has
6 described as "regulatory compliance" work on the ground that such attorneys' fees (and
7 costs) should have been sought as damages at trial. The Court agrees, and the billing
8 entries coded by Touchstone as "regulatory compliance" (Task 12) activities are not
9 included in the lodestar figure.

10 **F. Billing Rates**

11 LeatherCare challenges the hourly rates requested for Jeremy (Jake) R. Larson's
12 services. The Court agrees that the leap in Larson's rates from the year 2016 (\$550/hour)
13 to the year 2017 (\$660/hour), a 20% increase, was unreasonable and inconsistent with the
14 local economy, and that Larson's rates are not comparable to the rates charged by other
15 lawyers in the local community performing similar work or by other attorneys involved
16 in this matter. The Court has instead used the hourly rates billed for Larson's co-counsel
17 Ken Lederman's time, namely \$425/hour until January 31, 2017, \$440/hour through
18 December 31, 2017, and \$455/hour thereafter.

19 **G. Allocation of Non-Segregable Fees**

20 To the extent that Touchstone has coded billings as related exclusively to the
21 ERIA (yellow) or MTCA (green) claims, the Court has applied such allocation, with
22 Seattle Times being responsible for the attorneys' fees associated with the contract
23 (ERIA) dispute, and LeatherCare having liability for the share of attorneys' fees incurred

solely in connection with the statutory (MTCA) claim. With regard to the remaining attorneys' fees, which the parties appear to agree cannot be apportioned between the ERIA and MTCA claims, the Court has used the same proportions that were assigned to Seattle Times (30%) and LeatherCare (70%) in connection with the allocation of costs for transporting and disposing of perchloroethylene-contaminated soil. See Order at 114, 116-17 (docket no. 270). The Court DECLINES to make Seattle Times and LeatherCare jointly and severally liable for the non-segregable fees, and each entity will bear only its assigned share of Touchstone's attorneys' fees.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, the Court ORDERS as follows:

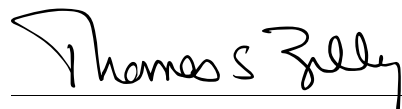
(1) Touchstone's motion for attorneys' fees, docket no. 281, is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part.

(2) Touchstone is AWARDED reasonable attorneys' fees as follows:

(i) Seattle Times shall pay Touchstone reasonable attorneys' fees in the amount of \$398,889.73; and (ii) LeatherCare shall pay Touchstone reasonable attorneys' fees in the amount of \$446,746.53.

(3) The Clerk is DIRECTED to enter supplemental judgment consistent with this Order and to send a copy of this Order and the Supplemental Judgment to all counsel of record.

DATED this 28th day of February, 2019.



Thomas S. Zilly
United States District Judge